BERS TO HELP



AFTER DRAWING BY ARTHUM WILLIAM BROWN
IN THE RED CROSS MAGAZIME

WILLOUGHBY LEE. HE heart of America at this Christmas time is yearning toward the hills and val-France, for thousands and tens of thousands and, for all we know, hundreds of thousands of our finest boys are over there with Pershing. And by another Christmas there may be 2,-000,000 of them, and two

years from now, so far as anyone can see, it may be nearer 5,000,000. For America has taken onth that not until kaiserism has been blotted from the

earth will the war end.

Those boys of ours who are over there, and the others who are going, need all the help and encouragement and aid the folks at home can possibly give them. That is why the Red Cross, instead of confining itself to giving them hospital treatment after they have been hurt or are sick, is giving them Christmas trees and comfort kits and doing everything possible to make Christmas enjoyable for them. Not a man in all "Black Jack" Pershing's army, will be without some reminder of the people at home for whom he is fighting. Not a man in any one of all the army and navy cantonments scat-tered all over the United States will be without a genuine Christmas-even to a Christman tree, The Red Cross has gone into the Santa Claus business wholesale, as it goes into everything it undertakes.

And that is why every man, every woman, every child, owes it to himself and to the soldiers and sallors to become a member of the Red Cross. campaign is being carried on to enlist 10,000,000 new members of the Amer-ican Red Cross, which will make it five times as large and ten times as rich and powerful as any other Red Cross in the world.

It is because of the millions and milllons of American boys who are going over to France that the whole Amertcan people has got to join the Red Cross in helping care for them. A few hundred thousand can be looked after by the present membership; but multi-ply them by ten or twenty or twentyfive, and it takes a nation to back them

It has been great sport this year to fix up the Christmas packets, and write the little personal note that goes with each one, and picture to one's self the pleasure with which the unknown soldier in France will hall the gift from the home land. For there has been no real fighting-only a treach raid or so, in which only a few lives were lost fewer, in all ilkelihood, than weuld have occurred in the natural course of events if they had remained in civil life. So, while there was sorrow for the brave fellows who went down fighting, and for those others who were alain in the submarine brushes with the Germans, there was not the overwhelming grief that comes after bvery

Next year it will be different so different. In the spring—and earlier if the French line should break at any point-Pershing will hurt his boys into the gap, and everybody knows what that means. There will be fighting of the kind that made a whole world admire the men of Bull Run, and Anand Chancellorsville, and Chickamauga, and Gettysburg, and wherever Americans have fought. They will be pitted against a foe who, whatever we may may of his arrogance and cruelty, his disregard of the laws of humanity and the ordinary decen-cies of civilized life, is a hard fighter.

That means that the hospital will be

splints and wound pads and pillows and all manner of surgical dressings without stint. It means palamas and bed shirts and surgical shirts -the kind that surgeons can open and reach wounds withhandling buttons. means bed socks and bath robes and convalescent robes and all the things that invalids need.

It means drugs and medicines and operating instru-ments and all the appliances with which modern surgeons are daily performing miracles In saving lives and restoring to usefulness legs and arms which under other methods would have been cut off at once

American soldiers must not be for a single day without all of these things they need. The French have been. In the early days of the war-and it has been said in some later days-word went out that the French surgeons were operating without anesthetics because they had none. It is had enough to lose an arm or a leg, but no one likes to think of being tied fast to a table and the leg or arm cut off with no chloroform or ether to give the sufferer unconsciousness while the knife is wielded.

Also, within the last year, word has come from the battlefields of France that the little Pollus had to use old newspapers to stanch the blood from their wounds. That was because their supply of gauze had run out and no ore was to be had. It meant infected wounds, gangrene, lockjaw, and the loss of legs and arms and lives that might have been saved.

All America will agree that none of these things must happen to Pershing's But it will happen unless the American people get right behind the Red Cross, and make and ship those hospital supplies in a never-ending stream. The surgeons at the French hospitals say that sometimes it takes whole box of surgical dressings-7,000 of them—for a single wounded man. They have been so short at the French hospitals that instead of throwing the dressings away after using, they have been driven to try to clean them and use them over and over.

That is what Maj. Grayson M. P. Murphy had in mind a few weeks ago when he cabled to the Red Cross that nothing on earth is now of equal importance to getting a big supply of surgical supplies into France. we do, he said, disaster and disgrace are ahead for America—and the Red Cross and the American people cannot afford to incur that. No American soldier must lose a leg or an arm or an eye, or give his life, when it can be saved by anything the American people can do. Major Murphy is the Red Cross commissioner for France, and knows perhaps better than any other man in the world exactly what needs to be done for the army in a medical and surgical way. When he America will do well to listen. When he speaks

Money is not all the Red Cross must have for this work-money is not even the most important thing, though it will take millions of dollars. What it needs most of all is an immense number of members, and their personal service. It needs, and has to have, the American people, fathers and mothers, sisters and daughters, and the children, to back up the government and the Red Cross in this work. Take, for example, the recent call of Major Murphy for 0,000,000 warm knitted articles for the soldlers and for the destitute of France. If the money had been at hand to buy the lot, there were not that many knitted things in the whole world of the kind wanted. But the Red Cross appealed to Ita members, and asked each chapter for its quota, and the socks and sweaters and mufflers and wristlets rolled in by carloads, and are still coming. The mothers and sisters and daughters and wives went to knitting, and that answered the call in an ameningly short

The situation will be the same when the boys begin to need bandages and gauze dressings and hospital garments in great numbers. Not all the stores in all the land will have enough such things to fill the demand. But the American people are being enrolled as That means that the nospital will be rull of American boys whose lives depend on the work the Red Cross must make and pack and ship these things, and whatever the demand, they will and whatever the demand, they will

15,000,000 members. It is not so much the \$2 or the \$10 or the \$25 or the \$100 or the \$1 fee that membership costs, though that has its importance. It would be even more necessary it membership did not cost a cent. in this case the fee is a small consideration. What is needed is an army of 15,000,000 true hearted Americans who will stand back of the army and navy, and supply them with everything they need to keep them well and cheery, and to give them every chance for life if they get sick or are hurt. Confidence in his backing is a mighty factor in a fellow's spunk when he fighting 3,500 miles from the home he is defending.

Now a word about the different kinds of membership: A patron member pays \$100 in one sum, and the in-terest on that money accrues to the Red Cross every year. A life member pays \$25 in one sum, and the interest suffices to keep his membership alive so long as he lives. But the most But the most in this campaign because, as I have said, money is not the chief object. Everyone who can possibly afford it ought to be what is called a "Maga-zine Member." It costs \$2, each year, but it brings with it the Red Cro Magazine, published every month with a wealth of pictures of Red Gross work, and inspiring articles telling what the Red Cross is doing all around the world.

For those who cannot spare \$2, th annual membership costs but \$1, and one who has this membership is just as much a Red Cross member as anyone, the only difference being that be does not get the magnaine. The great effort will be to enroll the \$1 and \$2 people, for it is numbers and not money at this time that the Red Cross

When the membership has climbed to the 15,000,000 mark, then will come the call for members to help turn out supplies. There is no compulsion-nobody has to pledge himself to give any money except his dues, nor give service nor anything. But course you will want to help, and you will have a world of opportunity. Whether you can knit, or sew, or roll bandages, or run errands for those who can do those things, or give money to help them buy supplies of yara and mustin and gauze, you can help. It will be your part to do the higgest thing you can to back up the fighting boys over there.

The first thing is to become a Red Cross member. Take somebody in with you if you possibly can. Help the membership team that comes to you for your name and your dollar or two dollars. Remember, it is not, in the final analysis, the Red Cross you are helping at all—it is the boys who are there fighting for you. concerned with the Red Cross ever gets a penny out of anything given for relief, or from any garment made and entrusted to it. Every penny and every stitch goes to some American soldier or some destitute one whom the Red Cross is trying to keep alive.

You will hear-if you have not already heard—a dozen stories about graft in the Red Cross. They are lies, everyone of them. They were started maliciously, and have been peddled ever since by gossips, some malicious, some merely chatterers with no sense of responsibility, who would in the same spirit repeat a slander about a good woman.

You have heard, or will hear, that the high officers of the Red Cross get most of the money given it for relief. Exactly the reverse is true. member of the war council, every of every Red Cross bureau in Washington, every head of every bureau in everyone of the thirteen divisions of the Red Cross in the United States, is giving his time free, and is spending money of his own while he does the

In a recent public speech on this subject, Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, declared that of every dollar given the Red Cross for relief, about \$1.02 is spent for relief. Not only are the ex-penses met from funds provided for that purpose, but the money contributed draws interest while in bank, and the interest also is applied to relief work.

The Red Cross is led by the biggest and brainlest and most unselfish men the nation could find. Trust them.

They are doing the very heat that brains and money and determination can do to prevent human suffering, and to take care of Pershing's boys. Help them. Your own may be there soon.

# Che Christmas Story

HBRE was peace on the lone Ju-dean hills, And the shepherds watched

their flocks by night, When there came from the silent, star ru sky

A burst of glory, a dazzling light, And the angel choir from far away Hang "Peace on earth, good will to

And we hear the song o'er lapse of

As it echoe, in our hearts again. They sang in notes of heavenly foy

They brought a message from God to

earth And a child was born Bethlekem. born at the Christ had come, the King kings, That ice might

God in his beauty sec That death should be swallowed in

nictory.

And they left their flocks and hasten

ed on To the city of David to see the babe, Saviour of men and the Son of God.

The humble child in a manger laid, And they marvel at that which had come to pass

And return with glory and praise to

While the chorus echoes within their hearts

As back to the lonely hills they plod As the shepherds of old, let us hasten

This Christmas day to Bethlehem

To be with him



through the of life. To bear the cross and to the de gain crown. No more shall

we find him a totely child,

But there forever with God above scatches and guides our feeble steps Till he bears us home with his in-

How sweetly, how gladly to all the world

There comes a message of hope today for Christ is born and man is free

And pain and sorrow must pass andy. How sweetly and stiently into the

heart The Christ Child comes this blessed

night To make us noble and good and true, For the light of the world is a won

Dear Christ, may we follow with willing hearts The path of duty, where thou hasi

That ain and shame

And that joy may fill our souls in And on this thy

drous light.

glorious natul skall catch

the glad bells

Till we hear thy summons to come away

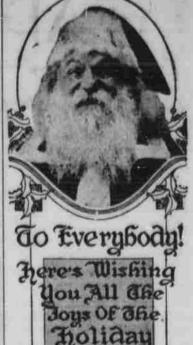
-Rev. Norman Van Pelt Levis in Phil adelphia Public Ledger.

#### SACRED MISTLETOE.

The druids with ceremonies of great solemnity used to collect mistleto a golden sickle "against the festival of winter solstice." Only the oaks bearing mistletoe were sacred to this anclent order of men.

It is recorded that the people's reverence for the priests proceeded great measure from the cures which the priests effected by means of this curious green plant of the pear-like berries. It was collected thus cere-monlously by the druids because it was supposed to drive away evil spirits.

The reason among the druids for bringing in bits of evergreen from the woods and adorning the house is a most charming and lovable one: "The houses were decked with evergreen in December that the Sylvan spirits might repair to them and remain un nipped with frost and cold winds until a milder season had renewed the foliage of their darling abodes."-Crafts-



## Seekeleekekee

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### A Long Braton Out Christmas

In many parts of Switzerland he Yuletide customs and festivities still have their beginning on Dec, 6, which is the anniversary of St. Nicholus. Markets and fairs are then held in villages and citics, and, seeing that the old traditions prescribe for this day the purchasing of presents for the children, it is an event of utmost importance to all youngsters. In some districts St. Nicholas parades around in person in an attire very similar to that of our American Santa Claus, generally carrying a big bag filled with apples, prunes, nuts and homemade cookies, which he distributes among the children who have been obedient during the year.

The next and in modern days the most important festive day of the whole Yule season is Christmas day. History relates that it was only in the year 354 A. D. that the Roman Bishop Liberius regarded this particular day as the birthday of Christ, and as they were furthermore desirous of giving a more religious importance to two important Roman festivals which also fell due in the same period. With the observation of Christmas day the Christkindli, described as "a lovely angel with wings," gradually started to take old Santa's place in many sections of Switzerland, Christkindli, the Uhrist Child, is said to come from the far north and always brings a wonderful Uhristmas tree, decorated with all the glittering things assoclated with fairyland and hear ily laden with manifold gifts. 

### CHRISTMAS AND FEAST TIME

Illustrating the Multiplication of Food Into a Banquet.

In the story of the feeding of the multitude, there was more food after the feast than there was in the beginning; for the feast began with what one boy had in a basket, but it took twelve boys and twelve baskets to carry away the fragments left on the tables and the grass. The explanation is given us in the statement that the Divine Lord presided at the out-door table, and had made starvation into a banquet.

The story illustrates well the multiplication of beauty when a great religion and a great philosophy repose beneath it, for what was one basketful when the hungry ones began to eat becomes afterward more basketfuls than many hands can carry away from the blessed field. Christmas is the twelve baskets full found remaining from the first simple arts, and it should be an adequate explanation for us that a great Savior has passed over the banqueting ground-awing.—Bixchange.

A Wish.

I'd fain have a centilpede's stockings
To haug by the fireplace tonight
And then have an octupus Santy
With eight arms to fill them up tight
—New York Sun